The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY. WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, PO. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Southly by Carrier: Sunday Fifty Cents raing Breating and Sunday Thirty-five Cents using and Sunday Thirty-five Cents by Mail: By Mail:
One Year, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, 86.
Ex Months, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, 26.
Three Months, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, 26.
Six Months, Morning and Sunday, 4.
Che Year, Morning and Sunday, 2.
Three Months, Morning and Sunday, 4.
One Year, Evening and Sunday, 4.
Six Months, 50 only 10 only

CIRCULATION STATEMENT,

The circulation of The Times for the week ded Sept. 2, 1e20, was as follows: Daily average (Sunday, 20,876, excepted)., 45,029

Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chi-berelo certifes that it has, by its expert each, serviners, proven and attested the circulation of rank TIMES, of Washington, B. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of THE TIMES, of Washington for the improvement of the average PAID circulation for the improvement is set, as 40,684 copies.

This is GI ARANTEED to the advertisers of the scountry by a bond of \$60,000 in the Fidelity and begoesit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Korthwestern National Bank, of Chicago.

ADVERTISERS GI ARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

The Exposition Boycott.

The size, representative character, an enthusiasm of the mass meeting at Masonic Temple last night, held to protest against the Dreyfus infamy at Rennes, and to promote the popular international movement to boycott the Paris Exposition, ought to warn the Administration against the danger of ignoring a public sentiment, which is something more than a mere passing wave of excitement.

Within the next ten days similar gatherings will be reported from every important city in the Union, and by the time Congress meets in December there will be few Representatives uninstructed by their constituencies as to what they must do to prevent national participation in the French fair. The American people are theroughly aroused. They will angrily resent any action on the part of the Executive calculated to defeat the boyestt. Not a pound of the Government exhibit has been prepared for shipment, but we are told that the work is to be rushed, so that all the material may be gotten out of the country before Congress can get a chance to interfere. This is a matter which demands the watchful consideration of all friends of liberty and justice. In existing circumstances the forwarding of the Government exhibit will amount to a defiance of American opinion. If, nevertheless, the purpose of the Administration is carried out, the fact should be religiously remembered in November, 1900.

For some reason or other the whole idea of boycotting the exposition appears to be obpoxious to our federal authorities, and the masses of the country who are bent upon effecting it may rest assured that their movement will be met at every point and blocked if possible by the Republican syndicate in control of the Government. The reason is not far to seek. There are fat places and a fine sum of taxpayers' money to spend in connection with the American commission. Its chiefs expect to come home with the red rags of the Legion of Dishonor in their buttonholes. Beyond this consideration float the code signals of the ocean transportation compenies, who have counted on making millions out of a vast army of American tourtally, we may reconfidently expected to pour a golden stream into the bottomiess rathole of Mr Hanna's pext "educational" campaign fund. The time to uncork that orifice is very nearly at hand, and, from the Mc-Kinley headquarters' point of view, b would never do at such a juncture to discourage "some of our best husiness in therests.

We desire to emphasize these facts, be cause they suggest the immediate need of a thorough national organization for the pur poses of the boycott. Merely local ebuilt tions of exasperation over French infamy and resolutions of sympathy for Drevius will not accomplish the object. Every mass meeting should appoint a permanent committee to confer with other like committe to the end that arrangements may be made for the formation of a national committee whose duty it should be to perpetuate the agiration, caution intending exhibitors and travelers, and to keep the American people affvised as to the names and location of manufacturers or dealers who persist in identifying themselves with the exposition in spite of the universal feeling that no

American can do so with self-respect. In this way at least the unofficial American show can be made to consist of vacant space. There is no time to lose. Sentiment is hot and ripe for organization. If th epportunity is neglected now the movemen will die out for lack of definite aims and intelligent direction.

A British Ultimatum. It takes a very small peg to hold the hat of the element which never believes a war possible until it has been fought and pence restored. We observe that new hopes for a penceful solution of the South African difficulty are being based upon the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum to the Boers does not peremptorily fix a time for reply. It is noticeable, however, that the note is regarded at Pretoria as the final word from England, and Kruger and his advisers certainly cannot doubt that an answer must be framed and forwarded within a week or so, unless they elect to close

negotiations and fight. The demands of the British Government appear moderate enough. They only extend to a five-year franchise qualification. equality of rights, and a one-fourth represeptation for the Rand in the Volksraad Considering that the Outlanders constitute a considerable majority of the white inhabitants of the state, what is asked in their behalf will strike disinterested forckners everywhere as rather within what they are equitably entitled to.

Mr. Chamberlain insists upon specific acceptance of the terms, after which details can be arranged at a conference. It is possible that the Transvani executive and legislature may see the folly of further resistance, and surrender. We should feel more confidence in such an outcome if we knew definitely that the altimatum, of which we have only a brief and probably incomplete cable summary, did not contain any reference to the question of Brit- regret.

ish suzerainty. It is difficult to believe that a matter of such vital importance t moeral prestige and influence in South Africa could have been ignored to the colonial secretary. If he has thought it best to suspend contention on that point, leaving the question an open one, there is little doubt that such a course would render a present accommodation easier, but it would also operate to keep alive an ssue which must, soon or late, involve the complete surrender of British suzer-ainty, or war and the political extinction of the Borr state as an alternative.

It would follow as a matter of course that the omission of teference to this ex-asperating difference between London and Pretoria, in the negotiations precedent to a settlement, would be construed by Kruger and his people as a tacit abandonment of 480 the British claim to suzerainty. And they would act upon that theory by accrediting diplomatic representatives to the principal European states. Then the situation would at once become as bad as it has ever been. In view of these considerations we are not yet prepared to think that the ultimatum can have dodged this issue. If recognition of suzerainty has been made a distinct condition we do not see how the chances for peace are materially improved.

Secretary Hay has taken the unnecessary rouble to deny the charge, made on the stump by several moonstruck ngita-tors, that there is a secret treaty of alliance between the United States and Great Britain. No American posand Great Britain. No American possessed of sufficient sanity to entitle him to be at large has ever believed a excellent understanding, and the most fraernal trade relations between the people of the two countries, who, however, are quite as liable to have differences, and possibly to fight over them, as they ever were. The ominous fortification of Esqui-mault by the British, and the cousinly effort of Canada to steal a big slice of Alaska, ought to wreck the mouth organs of the manines who prate of esoteric Anglo-American alliances.

On the whole we are rather glad that Mr McKinley has decided at last not to attend the Dewey reception in New York. It is much more appropriate that the President of the United States should first meet the returning hero of Cavite at the Capital of the Nation. Only one thing remains to make the homecoming celebration of Admiral Dewey complete. The Commander-in-Chief ought to interpose and insist upon at arrangement which would spare him the humiliation of being greeted by the Matanzas mule man.

Jimines has been received with great rejoicing at Mr. Weed's capital city of Santo Domingo. No objection to his taking over the country seems to be made in any quarer. His formal "election" will occur i

November. We indulge a faint suspicion that much of the Jiminez enthusiasm artser from a belief that the intending dictator brings good syndicate money in his clother As the country is entirely without that commodity at present, his cheerful welcomis not surprising.

It is semi-officially appounced in Berli that, should the French Government officially ask the German foreign office for the documents proving the innecence of Captain Breyfes and the guilt of Esternazy, they would be promptly and cheerfully produced President Loubet, therefore, has an oppor cunity to considerably wipe out the blo of infamy on the honor of his nation, by accepting this suggestion, and exonerating guiltless victim of the French headquart ers consolvacy. It would be well for him to act upon it quickly if he wishes to save his country from degradation to the plan of semi-barbarous states by the unanimou opinion of the civilized world.

Progressive Dinner Parties in Ohio

ther neighboring fown of Salem, if it is any-ing, is progressive. It has had its run on pro-seador entirier and progressive chich, and now comes to the front with aportressive feed. The more is spread on a number of small tables, and e guests "progress" from size layout to another their efforts to satisfy the inner craving.

Frontier Outlawry's "Degeneracy."

(From the Benyer Republican.) There are tow bandits of the "Black Jack" equining in the United States, Like the direction's attorner. With old Forest in the days of Robin Hood, Robin degrees after anto the petty thingacy of ity's almis. It is less romantic, pechage, in view of the appalling records of men like it disck." It is much more satisfactory to

West Indian Negro Immigrants.

West Indian-Negro immigrants.

(From the Chicage Record.)

JAMAICA W. I., Aug. 22. The ranks of America's millions of negrees are being daily swollen by an exodus from the British West Indies in a sight degree from Jamaica, bent principally from 81. Kitts. Montserrat, and other Leeward islands. Negro youths cave a few dollars-enough to pay their passage and enable them to land in the United States and eroud into the already over-populated eities of the East, felling to eat down the wages of native-born Americans. Mostly they are absolutely ignorant of any trade save agriculture, knowledge of which is not of the greatest me in New York or Boston, and consequently they are seen reduced to the verge of starvation. The agricultural depression in the Leeward Islands is causing an ecodus, the proportions of which must surely be unknown to the American authorities.

England's Latest Great Gun.

(From the London Telegraph.)

Our Weedwich correspondent writes: The Royal Gon Factories at Woodwich have just turned our a gun with a range so much in excess of an postions ordinance that the Government range at histories with the form of the first time the shot went out to sa, miles beyond the targets. Though the range of the new weapon has not been actually measured or calculated, artiflerists estimate it at fifteen miles, or about to miles more than that of the latest rifle small arms. The Government, at the present time, possesses a measured gauge, at Shoebityness of then thousand variety and though in actual practice very few shots would be fired at a longer distance at sea (oxing to the curvature of the earth), the Government has decided to purchas an excessive stip of coast land costward of the prevent ranges; and as this would necessitate waiting a long time before the trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, it has been short to each to the or the or the order to be on their trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, it has been short to contact in the trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, it has been short to contact in the trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, it has been short to contact in the trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, it has been short to contact and the contact (From the London Telegraph.) present ranges, and as this would be existing a long time before the trial of the new gun could be proceeded with, it has been shortened by about twelve inches, so that it can be tested under existing rouditi us. When the Government range has been lengthened, the maximum range of the new wagen will be accurately ascer-

King Corn.

King Corn.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
It is desorted if the bappy farmer, as he looks out over his acres of splendid roun, realizes how many new uses science has found for the product of his fertile fields. Corn, so long neglected, has, saithin the last few years, advanced rapidly in importance, not only as an article of lood, but as raw material, train which at least twenty manufactured compounds are produced. If the cent crop promises to be the greatest on record, it is also true that the demand for corn will be equally as great. The full-firing great pequace on a thousand Western periries are the signal to all the world that King Corn has come again into his own.

nto his own.

One of the most important recent developme One of the most important recent averages is the use of sens in the manufacture of analytics pounder. Hundreds of thousands of gallo of distilled spirits, made from corn, lake alread been used by the great governments in making the new explosive, and, matil universal disarrament becomes more than a dream, the demathe new explosive, and, matil universal dis-ament becomes more than a dream, the den-for can for this purpose what constantly crease. In this view of the case an necess-standing armies will be of value to the far-who may also look at the increased military tivity in the Far East and in Europe with

FIGHTING ONE TRIBE ONLY.

rofessor Schurman Talks of American Work Among Filipjuos."
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The "World" this norning publishes an interview with Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman, concerning his mission in the Philippine Islands, his impressions of the people, and their capacity for

"To begin with," said Mr. Schurman, there is no Filipino nation. There is no Filipino nationality. It is, as I find, gener-We are at war with one tribe, the Tagalogs. or Tagals as they are commonly called; our of sixty tribes which people the Philippine archipelago. One tribe, mark you-now get this point clearly—one tribe out of sixty in the Philippine Islands.

the Philippine islands.

"This band, which now has Aguinaldo at its head, has been in rebellion against the sovereignty of Spain for more than a century. It has been the warring tribe of the islands, When other tribes have been enjoying the blessings of peace it has been in revolt. When the United States succeeded to the sovereignty of Spain, under the treaty of Paris, it found the Tagalogs in revolution—in a state of chaos bordering closely upon anarchy. That insurrection, that revolt that unrigher is what we have to contend. anarchy. That insurrection that revolt that uprising is what we have to contend with today. That insurrection was inherited from Spain-was a legacy of the Spanish-

"Aguinaldo, who was chosen mayor or Gathering about him some of the him to be at large has ever believed a of insurrection and started in to over-word of the silly allegation. There is an excellent understanding, and the most fra-insurrection of that tribe today is merely a continuation of the revolt against the authority of Spain, which was started more than a century ago. The Tagalors, numbering as they do, about 1,500,000, are by no means the Filipinos as they are spoken of in America. They are merely a tribe of Filipinos—the only tribe, as I asserted, in rebellion againt the Govern-ment of the United States.

"The Pangasines, a tribe of 300,000 pro-

ple to the north; the Ilicanos, another tribe of a half million people, still further to the north; the Pampangoes, number-ing 500,000 people, still further to the north: the Visavas, a tribe of 2,500,000 to the south; the Vicols, numbering 500,000; still further to the south; the Sulus, and other tribes are not in revolt. They are at peace with themselves and have not attempted to overthrow the suthority of the United States.

"So it is, I say, and I want to lay particular stress upon this point—the Trac-logs are the only people in revolt. One tribe out of sixty, I repeat. The mult plic-ity and heterogeneity of the tribes which inhabit the Philippine Islands, all speaking different languages, no one tribe un-derstanding the tongue of the other, is the crucial fact in the situation. If we were to set up a government for the Tag-alogs, it would not be understood by the fifty-nine tribes. If we were to set up a government for the other fifty-nine tribes, it would not be understood by the Tagalogs. Thus, the difficulty of not giv-

ing immediate independence to the Taga-logs, or indeed, to any one of the sixty tribes, clearly presents itself.

Thelieve, however, the time will come people to intelligently administer their own affairs. Filipinos could be appointed or chosen to govern municipal affairs, and, in

brief, they could be given the fullest pos-sible measure of home rule. "But this one point is certain: It will ever be necessary for the United States to exercise general and supreme jurisdiction over the entire archipelago. There are many highly educated people in the Philippine Islands, but the masses are ignorant. Nevertheless I firmly believe the ignorant a Islands, but the masses are ignorant. are susceptible to enlightenment, and with the proper guardian, with a Christian na-tion like the United States to guide them, I believe they could be brought up to a high degree of intelligence.

"As my public record will show, I was originally opposed to taking the Philipoine Islands. Having made a study of the Eastern question, and particularly with ref-erence to the people of the Philippine islands, I was quick to conclude, when the advantageous to American manufacturers question of taking the architelago came up. and the growers here. I so expressed myself in a speech beforstudents of Cornell. In other public ways I questioned the wisdom of ac those distant lands. But many things have occurred within the past two years to make my attitude of a year ago untenable. The Senate of the United States has ratified a treaty which called for the relinquishment of Spain's sovereignty over the Philippines and a transfer of said sovereignty to the Government of the United States. Thus we had the Philippines handed to us us the fortunes of war. Since we have assumed incrnational obligations in those islands, we iust perform our duty as a great Christian nation, to the great nations of the world. We cannot leave the islands in anarchy and haos. If we were to haul down American flag and back out of Manila Haror, withdraw our ships and our troops, I believe one of the greatest wars of the century might be precipitated. England, France. Russia. Germany, Japan, each would reach for a slice of the islands, and a the division of the lands a conflict of arms would certainly follow."

COMMERCE OF INSULAR PORTS. Insports and Exports of Arecibe and Agundilla.

The War Department's report of the im ports and exports at the port of Arecibo, Porto Rico, for the month of July, is as follows: Imports from the United States for the month, \$17,428; from England, \$7. 727; Spain, \$9,112; Canada, \$9,021; total of imports for the month, \$42,984

The exports for the month were: To the United States, \$26,704; to France, \$12,245; to Germany, \$7,544; to Cuba, \$10,663; to-tal of exports, \$57,156. The exports for the month exceed those of any previous month

under American occupation by \$14,172.

The July imports at the port of Aguadilla. Porto Rico, according to a report received today by the War Department, amount to \$10,151. Of this amount Ger-many contributed \$6,772 worth and the United Kingdom \$3,365 worth, the princiarticles of import being sice, this amount experted, Germaceived in coffee, 60,542 valued at \$6,818, while Italy rereceived 60.542 nde eived of that article 19,012 pounds, valued at \$2,141. Total of exports, \$8,959.

A Rectory Destroyed by Fire, CENTREVILLE, Md., Sept. 13,-Wy-Parish rectory, situated at Wye Mills, this county, was destroyed by fire Monday The rectory is occupied by William H. Dolby, and all of his household goods and furniture were destroyed. The fire is supposed to be of an incendiary origin, as it aught from the outside. Mrs. Dolby and children were the only ones in the se at the time. The loss is estimated at bout \$1,500, with \$1,000 insurance.

To Enlarge a Shipbuilding Plant. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12.-It is given out today that the W. R. Trigg Shipbuildng Company, which is now building six torpedo boats for the Government, pro poses to greatly enlarge its plant. It proposes to increase its present acreage here to twelve acres. It is also proposed to erect a dry dock. The Government, it is counted upon, will deepen the channel of the James River here, which will en-able this company, it is claimed able this company, it is claimed, to con-struct a large, if not the largest chief of

SYRIA'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCT. Consul G. B. Ravndal's Report to the

State Department. The State Department has received from Consul G. Bie Ravndal, at Beirut, an interesting report on the subject of olive oil in Syria, in which he says:

"Physicians at home have written me ccasionally, enquiring as to the price of Syrian olive oil, saying in effect that they need pure olive oil in their practice and that such an article is scarcely to be found ally understood in America that we are at in American drug stores, where adulteratwar with the Filipinos. This is not the fact. ed French and Italian olive olis prevail. One of these gentlemen informs me that good olive oil is being successfully used in place of cod-liver oil for medicinal purposes. Another correspondent, who deals in olive oil for the table, repeats the old

the olive tree can be made to bear fruit every year; and that by plaking the olives from the trees, instead of beating them roughly down with sticks and stones—by which method the trees suffer great dam-age and the fruit gets soiled—also by carefully selecting the olives when picked, lay ing the unclear ones aside and reducing the heaps to prevent fermentation, and by the introduction of modern cline presses, the industry may be made very profitable.

"Of late, some enquiries have beeen made at this office by commission agents in regard to American olive presses, and cata-logues have been applied for. This is a healthy sign. I have reason to think that considerable American machinery of this kind can be sold in Syria, provided the present direct steamship connections are

There are olive groves all over Syria and Palestine, but especially along the lit-toral. Some of the largest ones in my district are to be found in the vicinity of Nablous, in Samaria, in the Akka district, and near Belrut, Tripoli, and Latakia. The the Tripoli neighborhood the production of expiration of each six month; from Decemolive oil was 4,386,0000 pounds in 1897, and 708,000 pounds in 1898. The Akka district produces annually from 1,000,000 to 2,500,-000 pounds. This gives no idea, however, of the total output in all of Syria. Such in-formation cannot be obtained.

"A few weeks ago, three barrels of olive

oil were shipped from here to Detroit.
Mich., by order of a prominent American chemist who traveled through Syria last spring. The direct olive-oil exportations from this port, as shown by the invoices, have been of little importance, although frequent, and especially intended for Syrian consumption in America. The oil is of but a moderate degree of excellence.

"Perhaps the most profitable use Americans can make of the Syrian product is to import in bulk the purest native oil which the market affords, subject it to the best modern methods of purification and oil were shipped from here to Detroit,

which the market affords, subject it to the turbes, clearly presents itself.

"I believe, however, the time will come when, under proper American tutelage, many of these multifarious tribes will be able to govern themselves. I believe, further, a public school system established in the Phillippines, fashioned after that which we have in the United States today, in the course of a decade or so would enable these people to intelligently administer their own thing like 250 oke, or now possible thing like 250 oke, or now pos 19 1-4 cents per 24-5 pounds). The frm sells its oil at 98 cents per gallon in Haifa. The freight from there to New York has averaged about 75 francs 444-481 per ton gross weight. I am told that a French center, he lately started an oil mill at concern has lately started an oil mill at Vafa which produces a better olive oil than the common oil sold here. It ships to

France.

The United States consumes practically all the wool. licorice root, and bitumer exported from Syria and most, of the Syian raw silk (sent via Franca), besides some Syrian wine and olive ou. I see no reason why the silk and olive oil should not be sold and bought direct, as the wood, without the intervention of French middlemen. Direct dealings would prove equally

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE. Iwenty-eight Vessels Under Contract

With This Government. As recently stated, the division of foreign mails has compiled a statement showing the number of trips made during the past fiscal year by trans-Atlantic mail steamships. Twenty-eight vessels have mail contracts-four of the American Line, five of the North German Lloyd Line, six of the Cunard Line, two of the Hamburg-American Line, five of the White Star Line, and six of the General Trans-Atlantic Line. All except the vessels of the last-named company carry mails to London. The General Trans-Atlantic enjoys a monopoly of mail subsidies for delivering American mails to Paris.

The whole number of trips made across the Atlantic with American mail was 261, of which 51 were to Paris, via Havre, The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, carried the mails 10 times, the Campania, Lucania, Etruria, and Umbria 12 times each, the St. Louis 12 times, the Paris 7 times, the St. Paul 9 times, the New York 5 times, the White Star Majestic 13 times, and the Britannic 12 times. Each of the six vessels of the French line made approximately trips. Thus, on two days out of three, essels gailed from New York Harbor with nall for England or France, as generous service as our intercourse with Europe

Record has been kept both of the quick-Record has been kept both of the quick-est trip made and the average time requir-ed by each boat. Next to the wonderful achievement of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—6 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes in delivering mail in London—is the record of the Campania and the Lucania—6 days, 16 hours, and 18 minutes. The third place is held jointly by the St. Louis, of the American Line, and the Kaiser Frederich, of the North German Lloyd—6 days, 23 American Line, and the Raiser Frederica, of the North German Lloyd—6 days, 23 hours, and 30 minutes. Ten days and four hours is the unenviable showing of the White Star steamer Cymbric. The Kaiser Wilhelm's average time is 6 days, 17 hours, and 24 minutes. The American ships average about 7 days, 17 hours, and 54 minutes. The Cunarders have an average of about 7 days, 7 hours, and 20 minutes.

Although the distance to Havre is anproximately the same as that to South-ampton, the French steamers require more to make the trips than the vessels plying to England. The best record, for example, is that of La Gascogne—8 days, 5 ours, and 32 minutes, while the average time is nearly 9 days. It is noteworthy, however, that while ships on the other route were delayed by fog or other cause three times, the French vessels have in every instance completed their trips acording to schedule.

A Champion Egg Swallo (From the Hartford (Pines.)

(From the Hartford (Pines.)

Over in the mountainous woulders wast of Echo
where skyty sheek deracys walk with the regularity of clockwork into their stalls at 4:20 every
afternoon. Here Amri Stone, who these way eggs
with their shells on. Recently on a bet in
Flugeville be swallowed twenty-first of these eggs.
This collipsed all his former respects. In his latest test he is said to have smalleyed the eggs
without difficulty up to the tyentigeth. It took
him an hour to get away with the rest. He won
5 by the operation, and his friends expected to
find him dead the next day-128-one, however,
was up early and out and pilet saford of wood
legween daylight and dark, taking along with
him a lunch of more raw eggs, a loaf of bread,
and a few slices of raw pork.

MR. GORDON'S PREDICTION. He Belleves McLean Will Be Elected Governor of Ohio.

Representative-elect R. B. Gordon, of the Fourth Obje district was in the city last night, and made the following prediction to The Times reporter on the result of the approaching gubernatorial election in the Buckeye State: Buckeye State:

ernor of Ohio. I have been over the Stat: and know whereof Tapeak. The Republican party was never in such poor shape, and its leaders are thoroughly frightened. They are already calling McLeun an octopus, but in doing so they forget Mark Hanna, whom the majority of the voters of Ohio, irre-spective of party, despise. John R. McLean is an octopus, in the business sense of the word, for his tentacles extend into every town and postoffice in the State. McLean has his agents everywhere. They are the agents of his newspaper. They are the readers of his newspaper. They are the people who know his good traits and his faults better than they know those of any other public man in Ohio. These are the people that are going to elect John R. Mc-Lean governor of Olive, and these are the Lean governor of Oldo, and these are the people he is depending on. They know him

like a book.
"Ohio is not a strongly Republican State Its normal majority of 25,000 or 30,000 votes can be easily overcome by such a man of the people as John R. McLean, who heard from every nook and corner of the State through his employes and friends before he consent-ed to allow his name to be placed in nomi-nation for the governouship. I predict that more than the usual Republican majority in Ohio will be transferred to the Demo-cratic standard-heaver, and that John R cratic standard-bearer, and that John R. McLean will be elected governor by 25,000 or 30,000 majority."

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Report on the Modern Equipment of Freight Cars.

A report giving the statement of equipment up to June 1, 1899, of safety appliances on reilroads has just been is ue by the Interstate Commerce Commission The report states that on May 8, 1899 the Commission issued an order calling the attention of the petitioning carriers to the second section of their order of Shwayfat grove (just outside the city limits of Beirut) alone produces in an averograge crop year about 2,240,000 pounds of each of said carriers to file with the coll, valued approximately at \$114,090. In ber 1, 1897, a statement showing the prog-ress made in the application of safety ap-pliances to their freight cars and locomotives.

The following compilation shows the number of freight cars and locomotive engines equipped with safety appliances on June 1, 1899:

There were 147 cars destroyed and no eplaced of the total number reported equipped with automatic couplers; and not replaced of the total number equip ped with train brakes since December

POLICE TO USE AUTOMOBILES. Departures From Horse Power Contemplated in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13,-Within short time the police department of this city will be equipped with automobile patrol wagons, ambulance, and a black maria. The first vehicle to be fitted with the new power will be a patrol wagon, an if the experiment proves satisfactory the others will be similarly equipped as rapidly as possible. Colonel Osborne, commission, said today that he would have had automobiles in operation before this if it had been possible. "The plant which is the pioneer in the busi-ness," he contined, "is in this city, and, so far, no other city has taken the auto-mobile up for municipal work. I believe there are great possibilities in them and

shall favor their extensive use Commissioner Meigs Whapies said: "I am sure the automobiles will give much greater satisfaction than the present plan and that it will be a great saving to the city. With horses and the present wagons there is a continual outlay. I believe that all cities will follow our example before long.

KILLED BY A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Paral Result of a Trick Played on Sleeping Man.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-Joseph Tetonia a bookkeeper of 328 East Twenty-first Street, was taken from the back room of Harry Messener's saloon at 382 First Avenue to Believue Hospital on August 31 badly burned about the face and head. The people in the saloon told the ambu lance surgeon that Tetoniu after cleaning a fancy waistcoat with naphtha, had tried to light a cigarette and that the naphtha fumes had ignited. They declared that they had thrown water on the flames but could not extinguish them. Tetonic died in Bellevue on July last. The police then investigated the case and the de-tectives of the East Twenty-second Street station now delare, that Tetonia came to this death as a result of a practical loke. They say that the man was asleep on a long table in the rear room of the saloon and that one of the customers proposed that it would be a loke to pour some naphtha on his waistcoat and then awaken him. A cigar was then offered to him by one man, another was to hold out a lighted match and drop it seemingly by accident on Tetonia's waistcoat as he reached for

The police declare that the joke proved so serious that the jokers became scared and told the story about Tetonia clean-ing his waistcoat. Last night the detectives arrested three then as the persons who had planned and executed the joke. They are George Dorney, thirty-four years old, George Foster, forty years, Francis McGovern, thirty-nine years old-All stuck to the original story last night, but they were locked up as suspicious per

Found Dead in a Watchbox. WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 13.-Robert Grimes, of Clarke county, was found

dead in a watchbox on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Old Chapel, on Sunday, while-lying by his side were two companions, Isaac Cubbage, the bridge watchman, and John Peyton. The latter watchman, and John Peyton. The latter were sound asleep, and as they could scarcely be awakened, it was thought at first that all three men had been drugged. A partially-filled gallon jug of whisky was found in the watchbox. It was learned that Grimes had been drinking heavily the vening before, and had come to the watchbox with a gaffor of whisky. His death is said to have been due to alcoholism. When found he was on his hands and knees, with his bead thrown upward. Grimes was about 50 years of age, and is survived by a large family. survived by a large family.

CORNERING PINE TIMBER.

tanding Forests in South Carolina Purchased by Syndicates. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13 .- "Within one year there will be no yellow pinlands for sale in South Carolina," said a prominent mill man today. "Syndicat

of Northern capitalists are getting control of millions of acres of the best timber in the State." An investigation shows that within four months deeds to the timber in half the countles containing pine forests have been

recorded at the courthouses. Agents for several companies have gone through the counties making contracts for timber, and lawyers have been busy examining titles. One concern alone has, within the faxt month, obtained possession of 160,000,000 feet of timber. It has been purchased at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1 an acre and the contracts give the purchaser grea latitude. He may begin cutting when he pleases, and has from ten to twenty years to remove the timber. At the end of that period he may hold the land for timber to grow by paying 8 per cent of the original purchase price per annum. While the pur-chaser of the timber is holding the land no part can be cleared for cultivation, and the owner binds himself to pay the

taxes.
It is believed that a great many landowners have disposed of the control of their lands through ignorance and that when they realize the situation there will be wholesale litigation. Most of them have been paid for the timber, and there is already some grumbling.

STEEL DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Payments of the Federal Company Under Court Orders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-At a meeting of the directors of the Federal Steel Company yesterday a quarterly dividend of 11-2 per cent, aggregating \$798,915 payable immediately was declared on its preferred stock. This payment is allowed under the order signed last Saturday by Judge Thomas, of the United States circuit court, the company's directors having complied with the New Jersey law fixing as to dates for dividend declarations the second Tuesday of March, June, September, and December The company paid a dividend of 1 1-2 per ent on the preferred stock for the quarte ending last March. Another dividend wa declared in June, but its payment was declared Illegal by the court until by-laws fixing dividend declaration dates had been

dopted. Former Judge E. H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, said, after yes-terday's meeting that by the end of the ear the full year's dividends upon the preferred stock which amount to 6 per cent will have been paid. Mr. Gary's remark was construed in Wall Street to mean that per cent in dividends would be declared on the preferred stock in December. Owing to the decision of the court no action upor dividends upon the common stock of the company can legally be taken until the end of the year.

MILK PRODUCERS STRIKE.

Farmers Reject New Contracts With

BREWSTER, N. Y., Sept. 13.-The farmrs of Putnam and Duchess counties, who have for years supplied milk to the Borden Condensed Milk Company at its fac tories at Brewster, Wassac, and Millestone struck yesterday, and 80 per cent of them refused to sign contracts and accept the prices offered by the company. During the past summer the producers, and therewere fully 500 of them, have received little more than 50 cents a can, or 1 1-4 cents a quart net for their milk. During the past ten months the farmers of the Harvem Valley have been organizing, and when the company made its offers for the test six months, and presented contracts for the producers to sign, they refused the offers made, which were \$1.22 a hundred pounds, for six months. The farmers demanded \$1.40. They say they intend to stay out until the Borden people come to their terms. The producers say the prices paid by the company have been so small for six years that the farmers have trouble in making both ends meet; in fact, seven-tenths of them have their farms mort-

aged. The milk producers of the Harlem Val-The milk producers of the Parliem val-ley are not alone in this strike for bette-prices. At their meeting word was re-ceived from different parts of the State to the effect that the farmers were keing or-ganized, and intended to tie up the milk upply unless they got better prices.

AN APACHE VOLUNTEER.

The Son of One of Crooke's Indian Scouts Enlists.

is Charley Natway, of the Apache tribe. He was born at Globe City, and is the son of a chief who served as a scout under General Crooke. Through the influence of General Crooke Charley was sent East as a pupil of the Carlisle India. been in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, at

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Drunken Manine Strikes the Wor-

shipers With Terror, MITCHELL, Ind., Sept. 13.-William Terrell, of Huron, while intoxicated, went to church here last night and caused a Utale, his aged wife walking with him five miles to church here last night and caused a panic. As the minister began praying Terrell interrupted him, saying: "The first thing on the programme is shooting out the lights," and drawing his revolver fired three shots in rapid succession. Excitement ran high women and children ran screaming to their homes. Several men took Terrell out of the house and he promised to go home if turned loose. This was done. The church bell was rung again. The

A Fitting Job.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
"I think you are the laziest man I ever saw there any job on earth you would take for the Yes; I think I'd be willing to hold down the

Unexpected Honesty. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"A saintly old farmer came around to the incost the other day and sold my wife there dozen all leged fresh eggs."
"I suppose you had the laugh on her in greathing?" shape?"
No; the eggs were all right."

Not So Generous. "They say he is generous to a fault." he "well, if he is, that's the only things; I were out to the rares with him the other day and I let me pay his way all around without a pretest." (From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Punishing the Parsoni's Punishing the Parson.

(From Puck.)

Deacon Skinner Wal, Silas, our church got struck by lightning last night, and it'll cost 80s to repair the steeple.

Deacon Grinder Wal, then, by herfer! we'll take it out uv the parson's salary. I knew suthin' or other would happen after them free and easy sermons be been proceeding harly.

What They Were For.

What They Were For.

(From the Boston Travelar)

What are the index for? 2020 attached to looking at the porous plaster that her mother was perputing to adjust on WITE 18. The formy you don't know that, six," interposed Willie, "they're to let the pain out, of course."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

America has 208 female lawvers.

Peru is the birthplace of the poruto Australia sends rabbit skins to England. New York has a Hebrew painters' union Kansas pays its governor only \$2,500 g year.

London annually consumes 140,000 tons of A sewing machine is supposed to do the

Opal mining is one of the latest Australianinesal industries. A pure blue is shown by experiment to be the atural color of water:

Five million roses are required to produce one illogram of attar of roses. Ferryleats are to run across the Dumbe be-ween Renmania and Bulgaria.

An automobile street-cleaning machine is occasful operation in St. Louis. In the United States 250,000 cubic feet of pin used annually in making matche California produces about one-third of the souds consumed in the United States.

All the Ameralian colonies will be represent the Philadelphia Commercial Congress. Arcola, Ill., with a population of less than 3,000, leads the world in the broomcorn industry, The library of the Peterhald penitentiary, is cotland, does not contain a copy of Burns'

merns. Englishmen may now spend a tortnight in Paris e Switzerland for 855, or enjoy a Norwegian tone or \$50.

Out of 124 law students called to the London

Thirty-two German school children be last school year from the effects

Japan has established at Yokohama al commercial moseum r Philadelphia.

London is importing ice from Norway, righter supply has been exhausted because the intense heat.

To the academic city of Edinburgh is ac-the distinction of having the largest railwa-tion in Great Britain. The western women of Venezuela are said to be extremely found of dress, and will spend much money on personal adoptition.

While in Washington women are in didator as fovernment employes, they are increasing in number in the British civil service.

The world's hirthe amount to 36,705,600 every year, 100,800 every day, 4,200 every hour, 70 very minute, and I and a fraction every second. Women interested in employment for the workng girls of New York have on their lists of un scalibing employments that of pearl button make

A Parliamentary return shows that during 1808. 2.151 viviorction experiments were performed un-ter license in England and Scotland on living mimals.

Ather, a small town on the coast of Macedonia may not inapily be termed "The Bacheloes" Par-dise," as no woman is to be seen anywhere in When John Carroll was hanged a few days ago

t Atlanta for the murder of a woman, he wore black cap which had been made for the occa-Russia has now about 25,000 miles of railway line, including the great extensions in Siberia Half of this great mileage has been added during the past eight years.

The British Board of Trude reports that 329,400 English workmen received an increase of wages during July, the average advance being 6% pence per head per week. An enterprising Western from is making an

engements to set up a modern sawmill in Chi-there lumber is still sawed by the primit acthods of a century ago. The conversion of the flintlest, roughest lin

The only tea gardens in the United States are Nuremberg, Germany, has an electrical and op-

ical works which employs over 4,000 men, besides a large sejentific staff, and which in 1897 exe-cuted orders aggregating \$15,000,000. West Virginia has become the first State for oil and lumber, the second for coke, and third for coal. It has thirty-six railroads projected, eight of which are under construction.

Two German societies, the Landwirthe-Ger schaft and the Verein der Zuckerindustrie, have combined to offer a prize of \$2,500 for the inven-tion of a machine for harvesting beets.

Ten years ago 9,000,000 bunches of The introduction of flower-growing as an ind try in Southern New Jersey is being sertously

Bayaria Sears the price for beer drinking, the cearly average for each mair, woman, and chief

being 28 litres. Belgium comes next with 102 litres, then Great Britain with 143; the average for the United States is 47 litres a year.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of borie acid and carbonard sugar, which forms a new stone quite superior to the diamond in bool-ness. It cuts dizmond without difficulty, and can be made into any size or shape. The combina-tion of carbon with bostom occurs when the mixture of borie acid and carbon sugar is heated in electric furnaces by a temperature of about 3,000 degrees. The new stone will be of consid-ciable importance where littlecto the expensive black diamond has been used.

A Kentucky farmer seventy years old landy hecame a convert to Mormonism, and departed for

to the calibited anthropological collection in the done. The church bell was rung again. The congregation returned and services were resumed when Terrell appeared a second time. By this time excitement was intense, Terrell began shooting, swearing, and kicking over the benches. The people fled terror-stricken from the church.

Fortunately no one was hurt, and Texrell was overcome and taken to his home by some of his friends.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Helen Keiler, the deat, dumb, and blind girl, whose acquirements have attracted the attention of all stations of educational methods, is spending the summer at Wrentham, Mass, as guest of Mrs. J. E. Chamberlain, save the "New York Tribune." She keeps up her study of Greek and Arabic, and writes her exercises on Greek and Arabic, and writes her exercises on a typewriting machine especially designed for these languages, with interchangeable cylinders. By way of exercise she delights in climbing recen-keer morning she takes a swim in the lake, which she vastly enjoys. Helen puzzles new vis-sture by telling the color of the flowers they hring. She can even distinguish a white and yel-ling pussy from a purple one, and a red from a white rose. Her explanation is that the petals of the darker colored flowers are thicker than those of the lighter ones.

Every visitor to Paris has noted these ranged individuals who steal about among the fables and chairs of the bonlevard cates in queve of cigar and cigarette ends, which they deftly har pron by the use of a bent pin on the em' a stick, says the "Philadelphia Press." The genus is not unknown in Philadelphia, Well, the Paristan "megottlers," as they are termed, have more formed a trade union for protection against the interfering police. The latter are hostile emough at all times, but in summer, when things are dull, both with them and the megotiters, they render this peaceful business well-nigh impossible. The trade gives employment to three sets of men, pickers, cleaners, and sitesiaem. They first hing their treasures trove to the second, who await them in the low wine shops of the Fanbourg du Temple. There the tobaccu is pulled to laits and thence taken to the safesmen, onlie get rol of it to the pipes of the laboring class. But the police have become very ugif about the whole affair, and of late have decaying about the whole affair, and of late have decaying a habit of arresting anyone whom they find engaged in the uncleanly traffic. poon by the use of a bent pits on the end . .